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REVIEW AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PLAN FULFILLMENT. TECHNOLOGY

REPORT PLAN FULFILLMENT - MOSCOW, Izvestiya, 8 May 51

The Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building USSR fulfilled its first quarter 1951 plan by 103 percent

CITE FIVE-YEAR PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS -- Moscow, Planovoye Khozyaystvo, May -
Jun 51

Production of tractors in 1946 increased 72 percent as compared to 1945, combines, 4 1/2 times; tractor plows, 75 percent; tractor planters, 4 3/4 times; tractor cultivators, 17 times; and threshers, 3.8 times.

Automobile and tractor production was organized in Belorussian SSR in the postwar period.

Tractor output in 1950 increased 3.8 times as compared to 1940; combines, 3.6 times; tractor plows, 3.1 times, tractor planters, 5.5 times; tractor cultivators, 3.1 times. One hundred and fifty new farm machines were built and accepted for mass production.

In the period 1946 - 1950, 536,000 tractors (in terms of 15-horsepower tractors), 93,000 grain combines (including 39,000 self-propelled combines), 341,000 tractor plows, 254,000 tractor planters, and 249,000 tractor cultivators were produced.

In 1950, more than 90 percent of all fallow and cultivated land was plowed by tractors; 87 percent of all tractor plowing was done by plows fitted with plowpoints, as compared to 13 percent in 1940. Half of all grain crops on kolkhozes was harvested by combines.

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Moscow, Komsomolskaya Pravda, 12 Apr 51

Between 1946 and 1950, 115 new types of agricultural machines, tractors, and self-propelled combines were put into production.

BELORUSSIAN MTS RECEIVE MORE TRACTORS, IMPLEMENTS -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 12 May 51

Belorussian MTS have at their disposal 61 percent more tractor power for the 1951 spring field work than they did in the spring of 1950. The number of tractor plows has increased 54 percent and the number of planters and cultivators has doubled in this period.

FULFILL QUARTERLY PLAN FOR THRESHERS, FAIL IN APRIL -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 21 Apr 51

The first quarter 1951 plan for threshers in Latvian SSR was fulfilled by 107 percent. First quarter 1951 production of threshers was 140 percent of the corresponding period in 1950.

Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 19 May 51

The April 1951 plan for threshers was fulfilled by only 33 percent in Latvian SSR, and production was only 29 percent of April 1950 output.

POOR ORGANIZATION THWARTS MOWER PRODUCTION -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 23 May 51

The Frunze Agricultural Machine-Building Plant has been directed to organize the mass production of the K-1.4 mower to replace the Novyy Ideal machine which it now produces. The K-1.4 mower is equipped with ball bearings, which make it more maneuverable and easier to operate. The use of milled gears instead of cast gears lengthens the life of the machine. The working parts of the machine are sealed in an oil bath, which increases their wear resistance.

The plant should have organized the mass output of these much needed machines long ago, but it has done very little so far. A continuous line of combination machine tools has been set up in the machine and assembly shop. However, poor organization causes stoppages of equipment. When a countersink broke, soon after the line of machine tools was put into operation, the whole line was stopped for an entire shift because a replacement could not be found in the stock room.

Even more time was wasted when a mandrel broke. Not only was a replacement for the mandrel lacking, there was not even a sketch of the mandrel. A drawing was hastily made and a new mandrel built, but this great loss of time could have been avoided if Kovalenko, chief of the Fittings Bureau, had not been so irresponsible. This incident reveals the state of discipline at the plant, where all kinds of breakdowns occur almost daily.

If preparations for making the new mower had been made 1½-2 months ago, a smooth changeover to the new product could have been made without interrupting production.

Tolerances are not being observed in machining mower parts. Out of a group of K-1.4 mowers recently assembled, half proved defective after stand testing.

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The gray-iron foundry sent to the machine and assembly shop frame castings from which the cores had not been knocked out; as a result, a machine tool was put out of commission.

The foundry and the forge shop are turning out parts with large deviations from the correct size. These defects have to be corrected in the machine and assembly shop, causing additional labor consumption and a lowering in the quality of production. -- Ya. Ostrovskiy

FIND SUBSTITUTE FOR STEEL IN GEAR MAKING -- Moscow, Trud, 31 May 51

The Kirovograd Krasnaya Zvezda Agricultural-Machine-Building Plant was directed to produce a new agricultural machine containing many steel parts. Since the plant does not have a steel foundry, plant metallurgists tried to find a "super-tough" iron that could be used for small, shaped castings such as gears. More than 18 charges were smelted before any positive results were obtained. Further experimentation led to the smelting of so-called white iron, which is comparable in strength to steel.

MAKES FODDER-PROCESSING MACHINERY -- Moscow, Trud, 12 Apr 51

The Kaunas Atrama Plant supplies highly-productive VK-02 fodder steamers to kolkhoses.

Plants of the Ministry of Local Industry, Lithuanian SSR, will supply one third more agricultural machines and parts in 1951 than in 1950.

BUILD SPRAYER-DUSTER FOR ARID FOREST REGIONS -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 27 Mar 51

The All-Union Institute of Plant Protection and the All-Union Institute of Agricultural Machine Building have built a combined sprayer-duster which was sent to shelter-belt stations in arid regions of the USSR in the summer of 1950. Drawn by a tractor, the machine dusts several dozen hectares of trees or crops, using a very small amount of chemicals. If necessary, the machine can be used to spray farm crops infested with caterpillars, harmful beetles, or other insects, and it economizes on chemicals and water in the process.

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